IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a bone-associated cancer while reducing the incidence of sustained renal dysfunction comprising:

(a) hydrating a human cancer patient;

(b) parenterally administering a dose of 650-825 mCi/m^2 ^{166}Ho-DOTMP to said patient in an aqueous vehicle comprising an effective antiradiolytic amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable radioprotectant;

(c) administering a dose of about 140-200 mg/m^2 melphalan to the patient; and

(d) providing the patient with bone marrow transplantation and/or restoration;

wherein the patient is not subjected to total body irradiation in conjunction with the therapeutic method.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the patient is refractory to treatment, or in relapse after treatment, with chemotherapy and/or total body irradiation.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the dose is effective to deliver a mean dose of about 15-30 Gy to the bone marrow of said patient.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3 wherein about 200 mg/m^2 melphalan is administered in step (c).

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the cancer is multiple myeloma.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the cancer is metastatic breast cancer or metastatic prostate cancer.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the cancer is Ewing's sarcoma.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the radioprotectant is an ascorbate or gentisic acid.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 wherein the ascorbate is ascorbic acid at a concentration of about 35-75 mg/ml.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the vehicle is buffered to about pH 7-8.

11-13 (Cancelled).

14. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic method for treating a bone-associated cancer in a human patient comprising:

(a) parenterally administering a dose of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP;

(b) administering a dose of about 140-200 mg/m^2 of melphalan to said patients, wherein steps (a) and/or (b) are effective to suppress the bone marrow of a human patient; and

(c) providing the patient with bone marrow transplantation and/or restoration; wherein the patient is not subjected to total body irradiation in conjunction with the therapeutic method.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14 wherein step (c) is carried out while the bone marrow is suppressed by steps (a) and (b).

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14 wherein the patient is refractory to treatment or in relapse after treatment with chemotherapy and/or total body irradiation.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14 wherein the patient is hydrated prior to, during and/or after step (a).

18. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, 15 or 16, wherein the ~~bone-associate~~ bone-associated cancer is multiple myeloma.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 or 14 ~~whereas~~ wherein the bone marrow transplantation or restoration comprises bone marrow transplantation, stem cell transplantation and/or administration of a colony stimulating factor.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, 15, 16 or 17 wherein the dose of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is delivered by intravenous infusion or injection in an aqueous vehicle comprising an effective antiradiolytic amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable radioprotectant.

21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 20 wherein the radioprotectant is an ascorbate or ~~gentistic~~ gentisic acid.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 21 wherein the ascorbate is ascorbic acid at a concentration of about 35-75 mg/ml.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, 15, 16 or 17 wherein the dose delivers about 30-40 Gy of radiation to the bone marrow of the patient.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, 15, 16 or 17 wherein the dose delivers about 15-30 Gy of radiation to the bone marrow of the patient.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, 15, 16 or 17 wherein about 200 mg/m^2 of melphalan is administered.

26. (Previously Presented) A therapeutic composition comprising:

(a) an amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP effective for suppressing the bone marrow of a human;

(b) an effective antiradiolytic amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable radioprotectant; and

(c) an aqueous vehicle.

27. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is effective to deliver a dose of at least about 15 Gy of radiation to the bone marrow of a human patient.

28. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is effective to deliver a dose of about 30-40 Gy of radiation to the bone marrow of a human patient.

29. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is effective to deliver a dose of about 20-30 Gy of radiation to the bone marrow of a human patient.

30. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is effective to deliver a dose of about 250-3000 MBq/kg to a human patient.

31. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the amount of ^{153}Sm-EDTMP is effective to ablate the bone marrow of a human.

32. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the radioprotectant is an ascorbate or gentisic acid.

33. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 32 wherein the ascorbate is ascorbic acid at a concentration of about 35-75 mg/ml.

34. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 26 wherein the vehicle is buffered to about pH 7-8.

35. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 6 wherein the cancer is ~~metatastic~~ metastatic breast cancer.